

## A National Problem Solved

Pure, Wholesome Food + Nujol = Health

PURE, wholesome food is necessary, but it is not enough. The purest, most wholesome food will hinder rather than help health if allowed to clog the colon—the large intestine. And doctors agree that about 90% of our ailments are caused or intensified by constipation.

Some part of even the purest and most wholesome food is waste. If this waste is not kept moving out of the body, it stagnates and breeds poisons which saturate the system and cause or nourish disease.

The old, wrong way to attack such stagnation was to force a passage through the impacted mass.

The new, right way to overcome it is to let Nujol induce easy self-elimination.

And since health is as much a matter of how we eliminate waste as how we assimilate food-fuel, it must become evident to every thinking person that the use of a natural, drugless lubricant is as sensible and necessary as the eating of pure, wholesome food.

The three vital processes upon which health is based are Mastication, Assimilation, Elimination.

Therefore, the perfect recipe for health is thorough Mastication, Pure, wholesome Food, and Nujol.

Try this! Get a bottle of Nujol from your druggist to-day.

For valuable health booklet—"Thirty Feet of Danger"—free, write Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 50 B'way, N. Y.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All other bottles are not Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

**Nujol**

For Constipation

Sickness Prevention



## TEN THOUSAND PRESENT AT ATTACK MADE ON COVENANT OF PEACE IN SALT LAKE CITY

SALT LAKE, Sept. 3.—Before an audience of 10,000 persons of all shades of political opinion and sympathies, last night at the Tabernacle, Reuben Clark, Jr., international lawyer and leader of the league of nations, attacked the league of nations and the treaty of peace in an address of more than two hours' duration.

Interruptions for both applause of the speaker's statements and for disapproval on the part of those who disagreed with him, were frequent during the course of the speech. At the close, Brigham H. Roberts, member of the state board of equalization, late chaplain of the 145th field artillery, and one of the seven presidents of the sevens of the Latter-day Saints' church, was received with much applause when he announced that he will answer the statements made by Major Clark at another meeting to be held at the Tabernacle in the near future.

The intense interest of the great throng in the subject of the league of nations was indicated by the manner in which practically every man and woman in the hall followed the speaker with closest attention. The applause and interruptions of disapproval came frequently, but were the only breaks in the tense eagerness with which Major Clark's expressions were received.

It was more than a city affair. There were delegations from Ogden and Logan, and many from places even more distant. Long before the first hour of 8 o'clock the hall began to fill, and automobiles were packed for blocks about the gate to the temple grounds.

By the time Sweeten's band had finished its opening number, every one of the 8000 seats in the auditorium was filled, and another 2000 audiences were soon standing in the aisles. Even the opening of the choir loft to the visitors failed to accommodate the crowd.

Major Clark approached his attack on the covenant by replying to what he called the six principal points advanced by the proponents of the proposed international pact. These points were, first, its advocacy by a Republican leader as a political expediency (evidently meaning former President Taft); second, the faction represented by Senator McNary of Oregon, whom Major Clark quoted as saying: "I am willing to try anything, new; third, those who urged that, nothing can be worse than the old system, there may be good in the new and therefore we should try it; fourth, the contention that we must ratify the treaty to terminate hostilities; fifth, the cry of the world for the league; sixth, the plea that the treaty and the covenant will abolish war."

To the first of these he replied that he would "rather a thousand times, if this (the covenant) is to be a political expediency, see the Republican party defeat the treaty and lose the next presidential election, than to see it consent to the ratification of the treaty and win it." The second he dismissed as "fatuous." The third he answered generally by the statement: "To brand the world today a failure is to brand Christianity a failure." The fourth

ship. Indeed, it now seems the matter will be the great political issue in our next presidential campaign, whatever the disposition of the treaty may be at the hands of the senate.

Condemns Peace Terms. "Out of much study there has come to me the conclusion that nothing looms before us which could be equally disastrous with its ratification by us. And this conclusion reached not alone this part which deals with the league of nations, but also those parts which provide for the treatment of our crushed foe, Germany, and for the international labor organization.

"I am against the league of nations; I am against the treaty as a whole, not because I am a Republican, not because it is fathered by its distinguished proponents, but because, as a patriotic American, I believe the effects would flow from its adoption would constitute the most far-reaching disaster that could by any chance come to us.

"The theory of the league covenant is this: Representatives of all the nations of the world named in an annex attached to the covenant shall meet in an assembly. In this body, each nation may have three representatives, but only one vote. However, by virtue of her self-governing colonies, Great Britain will have six votes, while we shall have but one. In addition to the assembly, there is a council composed of nine representatives, one for each of nine states, each representative to have but one vote. I ask you to again note that the only effective powers in the council are the five principal allied and associated powers—United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

"If Japan should insist upon the free entry of her nationals into the United States, and we contested it, it would be for the council or the league to determine whether the exclusion of undesirable aliens was a matter of international concern. So as to our treatment and protection of aliens generally in this country, our tariff system and many other matters it is not necessary now to enumerate.

"Of this entire league organization the council is by far the most important body because into its jurisdiction the league covenant put in the first instance all matters of prime importance. In other words, while the document purports to create a league in which all nations are equal, yet as a matter of fact it entrusts the fundamental functions created by the covenant to a group of nine states, five of which are the principal allied and associated powers I have already named. In this connection, I may, in passing, remark that neither Russia, nor Germany, nor Austria, nor Bulgaria, nor Turkey, whose combined populations, including probably half of the civilized Christian world, has been asked to join this league.

"Of the European power who have been asked to join two only are republics, all the rest are monarchies. In this league assembly, when constituted, the Anglo-Saxon race will have seven votes out of a possible thirty-two or forty-five. In the council the Anglo-Saxon race will have two votes out of nine.

"Each original member of the league of nations is also a member of the labor organization, under the treaty, which functions first through a general conference made up of four representatives coming from each member. Of these four representatives, two are government delegates, one is an employers' or capital delegate and one is a labor delegate. You will observe that this treaty forces for the first time in our history a formal class distinction, contrary to our constitutional provisions, between labor on the one hand and capital on the other. The subordination of America, its government, its labor and its capital to alien governments and influences is far greater in the labor organization than in American subordination in the league of nations.

War Made Certain. "There is no principle in the covenant which justifies intervention in civil wars. In certain cases it (the league) makes war legal and in other cases positive and mandatory.

"By article 10 of the league covenant we guarantee the territorial status quo of the various allied and associated powers as established by the treaty, which is a full and complete intention put forward by proponents of the league that this is but a moral obligation; that congress, if it does not wish to go to war, may disavow, this moral obligation. If we are to have the league with its obligations, let us take it, and let us live up to the full measure of its obligations, whatever their character.

"We who, for a century and a half, have followed the prophetic wisdom of Washington, in his far-famed address, now find ourselves not alone in European alliances, which he condemned, but actually co-owner of European territory.

"Has any other treaty in history ever dispossessed a nation of more territory than has this; and this is but the beginning. We have yet to come to the treaty or treaties with Austria, with Hungary and with our ally, Russia.

"Let no one, I beseech you, let you to sleep with peace on your peace or beatitudes on the righteousness of modern men and nations. Compel anyone who talks to you on this treaty to discuss its terms, for in them is the issue, and compel him to tell you and to substantiate his telling with treaty provisions, how this treaty is going to do away with war."

"But, say the proponents further, Germany has been defeated, Germany has been humbled, her spirit has been broken. But, if we may believe any of the accounts which come to us, Germany has not been humbled. On the contrary, hostilities were brought to a close and the armistice signed at the moment when her humiliation was imminent, but before it was completed.

"If we enter the league and are called upon to perform its obligations, we must not besmirch our fair name, we must not disgrace the memory of our honored ancestors, nor ourselves, nor our posterity, by a refusal based on the plea that the obligation imposed is merely moral. We must not become a hiss and a byword among the nations of the earth. If we are not prepared to keep every obligation of the treaty, we must reject it.

Says War Legalized. "This league makes war legal and in other cases positive and mandatory. If we associate ourselves in this league we obligate ourselves to join in any measure deemed necessary, even measures of force to safeguard the peace of nations whatever that means. If Montenegro and Serbia threaten an outbreak or should actually engage in hos-

ilities contrary to the provisions of the league, we should be bound to furnish our proportion of the armed forces necessary to bring them to terms. But, say the proponents of the league, we should need but a few men in any such case as this, a paltry few thousands, and this much we may easily do. To this I answer, Yes. That is all we shall need, but that paltry few thousands will be somebody's sons, or somebody's husbands, and who shall dare say that the American life and American freedom is not the most precious on the earth?

"I warn you that if you put in operation this league, we shall have a permanent compulsory military system which will reach into the homes of every one of you, to take off your sons and husbands to fight in battles in which we have no concern, and which have no permanent effect upon the history of the world, and in the issues of which we cannot by any stretch of the imagination be ourselves affected. It is not customary to go into a street brawl and risk your life merely for the abstract idea that a fight is wrong. Why should we go into an international brawl on any such theory? Would it not be better and wiser to save American life to protect America and her institutions?

"Again, if two nations get into a dispute and, pursuant to the terms of the treaty, they refer the matter either to arbitration or to the council or to the assembly of the league itself they may under this treaty go legally to war after three months from the rendering of this decision, if such decision so rendered be not satisfactory to them. What shall be the alignment of the other powers in such a war so waged is entirely unstipulated in the treaty, and we should not know to what lengths a war so sanctioned by the treaty itself might lead us.

Further, if after the determination of such a difficulty by the council, by arbitration, or by the assembly, one of the parties thereto shall fail to observe that decision, war is legalized against that party.

Quotes From Lincoln. Major Clark concluded his address by a quotation from a speech given by Abraham Lincoln warning that the free institutions of the United States were in danger. The quotation was in part as follows, and was generally taken to be directed against President Wilson:

"It is to deny what the history of the world tells us is true to suppose that men of ambition and talents will not continue to spring up amongst us. And when they do, they will as naturally seek the gratification of their ruling passion as others have done before them. Many great and good men, sufficiently qualified for any task they undertake, may ever be found whose ambition would aspire to nothing beyond a seat in congress, a gubernatorial or a presidential chair; but such belong not to the family of the lion, or the tribe of an eagle. What? Think you these places would satisfy an Alexander, a Caesar or a Napoleon? Never. Towering genius disdains a beaten path. It seeks regions hitherto unexplored. It denies it is glory enough to serve under any chief. It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it, whether at the expense of emancipating slaves or enslaving freemen. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some men possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to its utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such an one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to government, and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs."

## Postmasters Hold Their Convention In Logan City

LOGAN, Sept. 1.—The Utah State Postmasters' association and the state branch of the national association of third and fourth class postmasters met in annual convention at the Utah Agricultural college today. Postmasters from all over the state being in attendance. Two sessions were held, the first in the forenoon, followed by a banquet at the college cafeteria.

Postmaster W. W. Browning of Ogden, president of the state association, who later in the day was killed in an automobile accident near here, presided at the convention. At the first session he introduced E. E. Owen of Logan, who welcomed the visitors to the city. In the absence of Postmaster Smoot of Provo, Secretary Niels Lind of Midvale read a paper on "The Postmaster in War Times," bringing out interesting facts in the work of the postmasters during the war.

Inspector in Charge George Daniels of Denver, who also was killed when Mr. Browning's automobile overturned, followed up the discussion, giving some facts to show that postmasters did more than the average citizen in every phase of war work, particularly in selling war savings stamps.

George T. O'Dell of Salt Lake spoke of the war savings stamp campaign in Utah, which was a paper on "The Postmaster in War Times," bringing out interesting facts in the work of the postmasters during the war.

One feature of the convention was a speech by George L. Farrell, the oldest postmaster in Utah. He was the first postmaster of Logan.

At the banquet Joseph E. Cardon acted as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Roy D. Thatcher and Dr. George Thomas. The afternoon session was devoted to discussion and questions, the query box being conducted by Inspector Daniels. Postmaster E. M. Tyson of Brigham City gave a paper entitled "District and Central Accounting." The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to unfinished business and election of officers.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Anderson of Lehi; first vice president, C. L. Countryman of Bingham; second vice president, Mrs. N. A.

WHEN OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS at your door, will you be prepared to receive it? Now is a good time to make the right kind of preparation by starting an account with the Commercial National Bank.

Four per cent interest paid on savings accounts compounded quarterly.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OGDEN, UTAH



-the friendly tobacco

15c

Not 16 cents or 17 cents— But 15 cents

Velvet Always Hits a 3 Bagger: Sight! Smell!! Taste!!!

THEN it's easy to get to the home-plate, right where you snuggle down in an old coat and slippers to enjoy life.

To begin with, Velvet Tobacco, in its jolly red tin, has a wholesome generous look to it. Nothing namby-pamby about it. A red-blooded tin full of red-blooded tobacco, for red-blooded folks.

Open it up—and you get the fragrance that Nature stored in the tobacco during eight changing seasons, while it mellowed in great wooden hogsheds.

And say! It's great! That good, natural fragrance of Kentucky's wonder tobacco—Burley—King of Pipe-land. No camouflage about it. No dolling up.

Pack a pipeload. Light up and you'll get the fragrance of real tobacco—the incense to solid comfort.

And a mild, pleasant taste, that only our Nature-ageing method can impart. You will never taste a finer cigarette than the one you roll with Velvet.

Fifteen cents a tin—not a cent more.

Batter up!

A friendly pipeful makes even the umpire seem almost human.

Velvet Joe

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



15c

Not 16 cents or 17 cents— But 15 cents

Velvet Always Hits a 3 Bagger: Sight! Smell!! Taste!!!

THEN it's easy to get to the home-plate, right where you snuggle down in an old coat and slippers to enjoy life.

To begin with, Velvet Tobacco, in its jolly red tin, has a wholesome generous look to it. Nothing namby-pamby about it. A red-blooded tin full of red-blooded tobacco, for red-blooded folks.

Open it up—and you get the fragrance that Nature stored in the tobacco during eight changing seasons, while it mellowed in great wooden hogsheds.

And say! It's great! That good, natural fragrance of Kentucky's wonder tobacco—Burley—King of Pipe-land. No camouflage about it. No dolling up.

Pack a pipeload. Light up and you'll get the fragrance of real tobacco—the incense to solid comfort.

And a mild, pleasant taste, that only our Nature-ageing method can impart. You will never taste a finer cigarette than the one you roll with Velvet.

Fifteen cents a tin—not a cent more.

Batter up!

A friendly pipeful makes even the umpire seem almost human.

Velvet Joe

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

15c

Not 16 cents or 17 cents— But 15 cents

Velvet Always Hits a 3 Bagger: Sight! Smell!! Taste!!!

THEN it's easy to get to the home-plate, right where you snuggle down in an old coat and slippers to enjoy life.

To begin with, Velvet Tobacco, in its jolly red tin, has a wholesome generous look to it. Nothing namby-pamby about it. A red-blooded tin full of red-blooded tobacco, for red-blooded folks.

Open it up—and you get the fragrance that Nature stored in the tobacco during eight changing seasons, while it mellowed in great wooden hogsheds.

And say! It's great! That good, natural fragrance of Kentucky's wonder tobacco—Burley—King of Pipe-land. No camouflage about it. No dolling up.

Pack a pipeload. Light up and you'll get the fragrance of real tobacco—the incense to solid comfort.

And a mild, pleasant taste, that only our Nature-ageing method can impart. You will never taste a finer cigarette than the one you roll with Velvet.

Fifteen cents a tin—not a cent more.

Batter up!

A friendly pipeful makes even the umpire seem almost human.

Velvet Joe

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

15c

Not 16 cents or 17 cents— But 15 cents

Velvet Always Hits a 3 Bagger: Sight! Smell!! Taste!!!

THEN it's easy to get to the home-plate, right where you snuggle down in an old coat and slippers to enjoy life.

To begin with, Velvet Tobacco, in its jolly red tin, has a wholesome generous look to it. Nothing namby-pamby about it. A red-blooded tin full of red-blooded tobacco, for red-blooded folks.

Open it up—and you get the fragrance that Nature stored in the tobacco during eight changing seasons, while it mellowed in great wooden hogsheds.

And say! It's great! That good, natural fragrance of Kentucky's wonder tobacco—Burley—King of Pipe-land. No camouflage about it. No dolling up.

Pack a pipeload. Light up and you'll get the fragrance of real tobacco—the incense to solid comfort.

And a mild, pleasant taste, that only our Nature-ageing method can impart. You will never taste a finer cigarette than the one you roll with Velvet.

Fifteen cents a tin—not a cent more.

Batter up!

A friendly pipeful makes even the umpire seem almost human.

Velvet Joe

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"Beauty is Only Skin Deep"

but a beautiful skin is possible only when the liver and kidneys are active, and the bowels functionate properly. The secret of beauty as well as of health is to maintain perfect digestion and elimination.

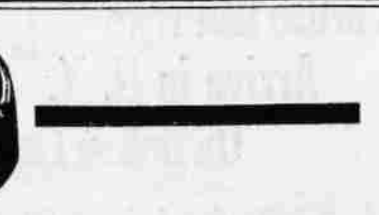
BEECHAM'S PILLS

help to preserve beauty and maintain health, because they influence liver, kidneys, skin and stomach to functionate in harmony and efficiently.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION



6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25c.

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c-25